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NEW BOOKS

ADLER, C. *Jacob Henry Schiff, a biographical sketch.* (New York: American Jewish Committee. 1921. Pp. 69.)

ANDERSON, B. M. *Germany and Russia, a chapter of uncertainties.* Chase Economic Bull., vol. II, no. 2. (New York: Chase National Bank. 1922. Pp. 40.)

BACCHI, R. *L'Italia economica nel 1920. Annuario della vita commerciale, industriale, agraria, bancaria, finanziaria e della politica economica.* (Città di Castello: Casa Tip.-Ed. S. Lapi. 1921. Pp. xii, 512.)

This volume, the twelfth in its series, deals intensively with economic conditions and changes in 1920, and broadly with those of 1921. Part I has to do with conditions, part II with control, organization, policy. Trade, prices, banking and the other usual economic categories are prominent, but in part II special topics like municipal economic activities, coöperation and housing also appear. One appendix considers the developments of 1921; another, considerably longer, the work of Professor Del Vecchio, deals with the economic crisis which overtook Julian Venetia, Fiume and Zara, when, after the war, these regions were detached from their old contexts.

R. F. FOERSTER.

BARTON, R. F. *Ifugao economics.* Publications in American archaeology and ethnology, vol. XV, no. 5. (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1922. \$1.)

BIDOU, H. and others. *Les conséquences de la Guerre.* (Paris: Alcan 1921. Pp. 189. 7 fr.)

This is a collection of lectures given in 1919 by eminent public men in France on the military, financial, and economic results of the war. Although much has happened since 1919, certain basic facts and national feelings of that time have still to be taken into account. There is a very interesting lecture on the French view of the Near East by General Malleterre; another on the economic consequences of the war by M. Liesse; and one on the financial consequences by M. Guebhard. The other lectures are by MM. Bidou, Tardieu, and Tessier.

R. R. WHITEHEAD.

BOGARDUS, E. S. *A history of social thought.* (Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press. 1922. Pp. 510. \$3.50.)

BOURDEAUX, J. *Tolstoi, Lénine et la Révolution russe.* La Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine, vol. I. (Paris: Alcan. 1922. 8 fr.)

BURGER, O. *Venezuela. Ein Führer durch das Land und seine Wirtschaft.* (Leipzig: Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung. 1922. Pp. vii, 272. 50 M.)

DASKALJUK, O. W. *Die Ukraine als Arbeitsfeld für Deutsche und deut-sches Kapital.* (Berlin: Georg Stilke. 1922. Pp. 80. 15 M.)

DINGLE, E., editor. *The new atlas and commercial gazetteer of China.* Compiled by the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment. (New York: Dutton. 1922. \$160.)

DRAHN, E. *Friedrich Engels. Ein Lebensbild zu seinem 100 Geburtstage.* (Vienna: Verlag Arbeiter-Buchhandlung. Pp. 51.)

DUBOSCO, A. *L'évolution de la Chine, politique et tendances (1911-1921).* (Paris: Ed. Bossard. Pp. 190. 9 fr.)

EARLE, E. M. *An outline of the economic development of the United States.* (New York: Am. Inst. of Banking, 15 W. 37th St. 1921. Pp. 44. 75c.)

VON ENGELN, O. D. *Inheriting the earth, or the geographical factor in national development.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xvi, 379. \$2.)

FISKE, B. A. *Invention, the master-key to progress.* (New York: Dutton. 1921. Pp. ix, 356. \$4.)

GAMBLE, S. D. and BURGESS, J. S. *Peking, a social survey, conducted under the auspices of the Princeton University Center in China and the Peking Young Men's Christian Association.* (New York: Doran. 1921. Pp. 538. \$5.)

In some centuries of books on China there has hitherto been not one exhibiting on a basis of intelligent, statistical inquiry and with fair approach to comprehensiveness the facts fundamental to Chinese life, such as family earnings and expenditure, the prevalence of disease, rates of marriage, birth and death, the activity of government as it affects the moral and material condition of the masses. The greater completeness and exactness of the present work has resulted partly from the commendable efforts and intelligence of a small number of foreigners, but it is also itself a product of the profound revolution now fairly begun under the vigorous stimulation of foreign aggression as well as foreign instruction and destined to alter the whole life of China. The foreigners could not have done this work without the coöperation of Chinese awake to the value of such an inquiry. The book is full of suggestions of the probable depth and scope of that revolution, as it has begun to touch the penal system, the position of women, the ancient literature, the monopoly of the gilds, the power of the bureaucracy now threatened by the mercantile class.

The opinion that poor relief, while not properly organized, is tolerably sufficient in the amount of money available (pp. 303-4) will surprise those readers who have been taught that the Chinese are indifferent to the sufferings of the poor. Another opinion common among foreigners, that smallpox is not a serious malady among Chinese, is set aside by a report that in 1917 fifty-four per cent of such cases were fatal. The vital statistics here reported are admittedly questionable, though their apparent abnormality may be due to the unrepresentative character of the population of the capital. In 1917 the police reports indicated a birth rate of 11.8 per 1000 persons, 32.6 per 1000 females, 51.1 per 1000 females of 16-50 years of age (p. 31). This is less than the rate in European as well as in other Asiatic countries. The births per 1000 females are less than the births per 1000 persons of *both sexes* in Japan, India, Ceylon, the Philippines and Korea, as well as among the Chinese in Formosa and in the Japanese leased territory of Kwantung—although the women in Peking above thirty seem to be practically all married. The Peking death rate is reported (p. 116) as ranging in a series of five years from 18.8 to 25.8 per 1000. These ratios are not far from those officially reported for Japan (20), India (28.7), and Korea (18 or 19). It is evidently improbable that the death rate either in Peking or among any of the other oriental populations just mentioned should have been even

for one year about equal to the average in England 1891-1900 (18.2) or that the Peking maximum for five years should have been less than 26, which is not far from the average of Italy, Bavaria and Saxony in the years 1891-1900 (24.2, 25.4 and 24 respectively), and it seems probable that in Peking as well as the other cases the returns are at fault. It is one of the merits of this extremely valuable work that difficulties of this class have been met with caution and discernment.

A. P. WINSTON.

GUEST, G. *An introduction to English rural history.* (London: Workers' Educational Assoc. 1920. Pp. 68.)

GREGORY, W. M. and GURTEAU, W. B. *History and geography of Ohio.* (Boston: Ginn. 1922. Pp. vi, 282.)

HALL, H. *Classified list of agrarian surveys in the Public Record Office.* (London: London School of Economics. 1922. Pp. 23.)

HAUGER, A. *Zur römischen Landwirtschaft und Haustierzucht.* (Hanover: Schaper. 1921. 29 M.)

HEATON, H. *Modern economic history. With special reference to Australia.* (Adelaide, Australia: Workers' Educational Assoc. 1921. Pp. 288.)

HEITLAND, W. E. *Agricola: a study of agriculture and rustic life in the Greco-Roman world from the point of view of labour.* (Cambridge, England: University Press. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. x, 492. 47s. 6d. \$16.)

HERSENT, G. and others. *L'outillage économique de la France.* (Paris: Alcan. 1921. Pp. 237. 8 fr.)

A collection of lectures on the resources of France: M. Colson advocates a more rational extension of the railroad system; M. Hersent urges the development of larger docks; M. Colson writes of the possibilities of the development of water power for which capital is at present lacking; M. Barety tells of *Le Tourisme* under which he sums up all those attractions which cause such a large number of American dollars to be spent in France that they form a substantial item helping to reëstablish a better exchange; M. Métayer tells of the mineral and metallurgical resources of the country.

R. R. WHITEHEAD.

JENNINGS, W. W. *The American embargo, 1807-1809. With particular reference to its effect on industry.* (Iowa City: University of Iowa. 1921. Pp. 242. \$1.50.)

This intensive study of the period of the embargo is one of a series in the University of Iowa Studies in the Social Sciences (vol. VIII, no. 1). Chapters are devoted to American Commerce, 1798-1807, Foreign Restrictions on Commerce, The Embargo in Legislation, Congressional Debate and Diplomacy, The Economic Effects of the Embargo on the Warring Nations with Particular Reference to England and Her Colonies, Attitude of the United States towards the Embargo, Growing Opposition to the Embargo; also chapters on the effect of the embargo on manufactures, commerce and agriculture. A valuable contribution of this work is the special study made of the economic effects of this legislation. The author draws the conclusions which many writers have reached with-

out investigation that "the demand for American manufactured goods increased, for, with the curtailment of foreign trade, many of our citizens had to buy at home or do without." Professor Jennings' research shows that the effects on foreign trade were most disastrous. Shipbuilding declined; many unemployed marines migrated to Canada or took service under a foreign flag; and those who remained at home faced unemployment and of these some merely "swelled our charity or prison population." Farmers likewise suffered greatly, particularly those who had been wont to look to the foreign market to consume a part of their surplus. Prices of many of the staples declined greatly during this period, debts of the farmers increased, mortgaging of property increased, and with it the inevitable foreclosures. The author has drawn abundantly upon the literature of the time to prove his various propositions. The volume is well documented; it is provided with an ample bibliography and with a very good index.

ISAAC LIPPINCOTT.

KÜHNERT, H. *Entwicklungsgeschichte der Wirtschaft in Thüringen. Ein volkstümlich-soziologischer Ueberblick.* Part I. (Jena: Jenaer Volksbuchhandlung. 1922. Pp. 45. 10.80 M.)

LANIER, H. W. *A century of banking in New York, 1822-1922.* (New York: Doran. 1922. Pp. x, 335. \$5.)

LEHFELDT, R. A. *The national resources of South Africa.* (Johannesburg: University of Witwatersrand. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1922. Pp. 79.)

LICHTNER, O. C. *The history of business depressions; a vivid portrayal of periods of economic adversity from the beginning of commerce to the present time.* (New York: Northeastern Press, 119 Nassau St. 1922. Pp. 454. \$4.)

MACKAIL, J. W. *The life of William Morris.* New impression, two vols. in one. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1922. \$3.50.)

MACMILLAN, A., compiler. *The red book of the West Indies: historical and descriptive, commercial and industrial facts, figures, and resources.* (London: W. H. & L. Collingridge. 1922. Pp. 424.)

MAUER, H. *Die private Kapitalanlage in Preussen während des 18. Jahrhundert.* (Mannheim: Bensheimer. 1921. 20 M.)

MEEKER, E. *Seventy years of progress in Washington.* (Seattle, Wash.: Author. 1921. Pp. ix, 381.)

MORTARA, G. *Prospettive economiche 1922.* (Città di Castello: Soc. Tip. "Leonardo da Vinci." 1922. Pp. xx, 384.)

By far the larger portion of the treatment of each topic considered in this volume is concerned with conditions, circumstances and developments of the past, generally of 1921. In a very few lines, sometimes as few as four, is given the author's outlook, or expectation of developments, for 1922; analysis or argument does not appear here, and prediction is disclaimed. As it is to these lines that most persons who consult the book will turn, the book appropriately takes its title from them. The chapters take up such topics as grain, wine, silk, cotton, wool, iron, electrical energy, transportation by land and sea, public finance, money, labor.

R. F. FOERSTER.

MOSCHELES, J. *Wirtschaftsgeographie der tschechoslowakischen Republik.* (Vienna: A. Haase. 1921. Pp. 162. 43.70 M.)

MUELLER, H. R. *The Whig party in Pennsylvania.* Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. CI, no. 2. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1922. Pp. 271. \$2.75.)
Contains a chapter on Texas and the Tariff, 1844-1846.

MUIR, R. *A short history of the British Commonwealth.* Vol. I, *The islands and the first empire (to 1783).* (Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Co. 1922. Pp. xvi, 824. \$8.)

ODATE, G. *Japan's financial relations with the United States.* Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. XCVIII, no. 2. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1922. Pp. 136. \$1.25.)

PARKER, E. H. *China, her history, diplomacy and commerce from the earliest times to the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1917.* (New York: Dutton. 1922. \$5.)

PAULUS, N. *Indulgences as a social factor in the middle ages.* Trans. by J. E. Ross. (New York: The Devin-Adair Co. 1922. Pp. 121.)

PERCHOT, J. *Vers le libre relèvement économique et financier de la France. Discours prononcés au Sénat, 1916-1920.* (Paris: Alcan. 1921. Pp. 330. 6.75 fr.)

PECK, A. S. *Industrial and commercial South America.* (New York: Dutton. 1922. \$5.)

RADFORD, A. *Industrial and commercial geography.* (London: Collins. 1922. 3s. 6d.)

REIMES, W. *Ein Gang durch die Wirtschaftsgeschichte.* (Stuttgart: Dietz. 1922. 24 M.)

REW, H. *The story of the Agricultural Club, 1818-1921.* (London: King. 1922. Pp. xv, 205. 10s. 6d.)

ST. LEWINSKI, J. *The founders of political economy.* (London: King. 1922. Pp. 173. 6s. 6d.)

VON SCHEVEN, W. *Die Wechselwirkung zwischen Staats- und Wirtschaftspolitik in den schweizerisch-französischen Beziehungen der Restaurationszeit.* (Bern: Ernst Bircher. 1921. Pp. 95. 5 fr.)

SCHIFF, M. L. *Europe in March, 1922.* (New York: Author, 52 William St. 1922. Pp. 41.)

SCHLESINGER, A. M. *New viewpoints in American history.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. x, 299.)
The author is professor of history in the University of Iowa. Contains chapters on the Influence of Immigration on American History, Economic Influences, Radicalism and Conservatism, and Economic Aspects of the Movement for the Constitution.

SCHMIDT, F. A. *Die Volkswirtschaft im neuen Deutschland. Betrachtungen zur wirtschaftlichen Lage nach dem Londoner Ultimatum.* (Munich: Verlag d. Polit. Zeitfragen, F. A. Pfeiffer & Co. 1921. Pp. 64. 10 M.)

STEINER, B. C. *Life of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.* (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Co. 1922.)

VON STERN, E. *Sozial-wirtschaftliche Bewegungen und Theorien in der Antike.* (Halle: Niemeyer. 1921. 4 M.)

STONE, G. *A history of labour.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. 416.)

VANDERLIP, F. A. *What next in Europe?* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1922. Pp. vi, 308. \$2.)

DEL VILLAR, E. H. *El valor geográfico de España.* (Madrid: Sucesores de Rivadeneyra. 1921. Pp. 300.)

WILLIAM, M. *The social interpretation of history.* (Long Island City, N. Y.: Sotery Pub. Co. 1922. \$3.)

Accessions of manuscripts, broadsides, and British transcripts, July 1, 1920—December 31, 1921. Library of Congress, Division of Manuscripts. (Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, Library Branch. 1922. Pp. 53.)

Blue book of the state of Illinois, 1921-1922. (Springfield, Ill.: L. L. Emerson, secretary of state. 1921. Pp. xi, 935.)

Business prospects year book, 1922. Edited by D. W. LLOYD and A. P. BARNETT. (Cardiff, England: Business Statistics Co. 1922. Pp. 373. 10s.)

The city of New York. A few briefly stated facts of an economic, historical, and descriptive character about the city of New York. (New York: Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty St. 1922. Pp. 44.)

Commercial situation in Portuguese East Africa, October, 1921. (London: King. 1922. 6d.)

Commercial situation at Siam, September, 1921. (London: King. 1922. 3d.)

Economic and financial conditions in Germany to March, 1922. Report by the Commercial Secretary to H. M. Embassy, Berlin. (London: King. 1922. 5s.)

Economic and financial conditions in Paraguay, September, 1921. (London: King. 1922. 1s. 3d.)

Economic and financial conditions in Uruguay, November, 1921. (London: King. 1922. 1s.)

The greatest highway in the world; historical, industrial and descriptive information of the towns, cities and country passed through between New York and Chicago via the New York Central lines; based on the Encyclopaedia Britannica. (New York: N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Publicity Dept. 1921. Pp. iii, 130.)

The Russian states: a description of the various political units existing on Russian territory. Compiled from material supplied by the British Trade Mission in Moscow. (London: King. 1922. 9d.)

Situation économique de la Belgique, 2me semestre, 1921. (Liege: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. 1922. Pp. 122.)

Venezuela en el centenario de su independencia 1811-1911. Publicación

hecha de orden del CIUDADANO GENERAL JUAN VINCENTE GOMEZ. Vols. I and II. (Caracas: Tipografía Americana. 1922. Pp. xxii, 583; 593.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

The National Resources of South Africa. By R. A. LEHFELDT. (London: Longmans, Green & Company. 1922. Pp. 79.)

Since South Africa is famous for its production of diamonds in the rough, we may well expect to find something of the sort in a study of the income of that region made by a teacher in the infant University of the Witwatersrand—an infant still less than a year old. One is much surprised, then, to find the product not a rough stone but a polished gem of the first water. Too many of the works on the subject of income are characterized either by a labored and tiresome style or by a careless analysis of the problems involved. Professor Lehfeldt has accomplished the difficult task of presenting his subject in a pleasing, readable form; and he possesses such a good grasp of economic principles and has analyzed his problem so carefully that the reviewer has been able to detect surprisingly few flaws in the reasoning given.

The book is worth reading not only as an example of scientific analysis but also for the facts presented therein. Comparisons are made throughout with conditions in the United States, England, and Australia. The computation of the total income of South Africa is complicated by the fact that a large fraction of South African property is held abroad. The income of the average white inhabitant of South Africa is shown to be less than two thirds as great as that of the average inhabitant of the United States. There is, however, a striking difference between the average income of the whites and the average income of the whole population of South Africa, for four fifths of the inhabitants of this region are colored and the per capita income of this great majority of the inhabitants is estimated at the unbelievably small amount of £5½ per annum. South Africans must, then, be considered as economically much worse off than the people of the United States.

Mining, of course, plays a much more important and manufacturing a much less important rôle in South Africa than in the United States. That the foreign trade of the former is a matter of the first moment is evidenced by the fact that the value of exports equals half of the net value of goods produced—a proportion nearly ten times as great as that normally prevailing in the United States. Gold, diamonds, and wool are the leading exports. It will surprise most American readers to know that South Africa is a food importing rather than a food exporting region.

Despite the differences in average per capita income and the racial composition of the population, Professor Lehfeldt finds that in South